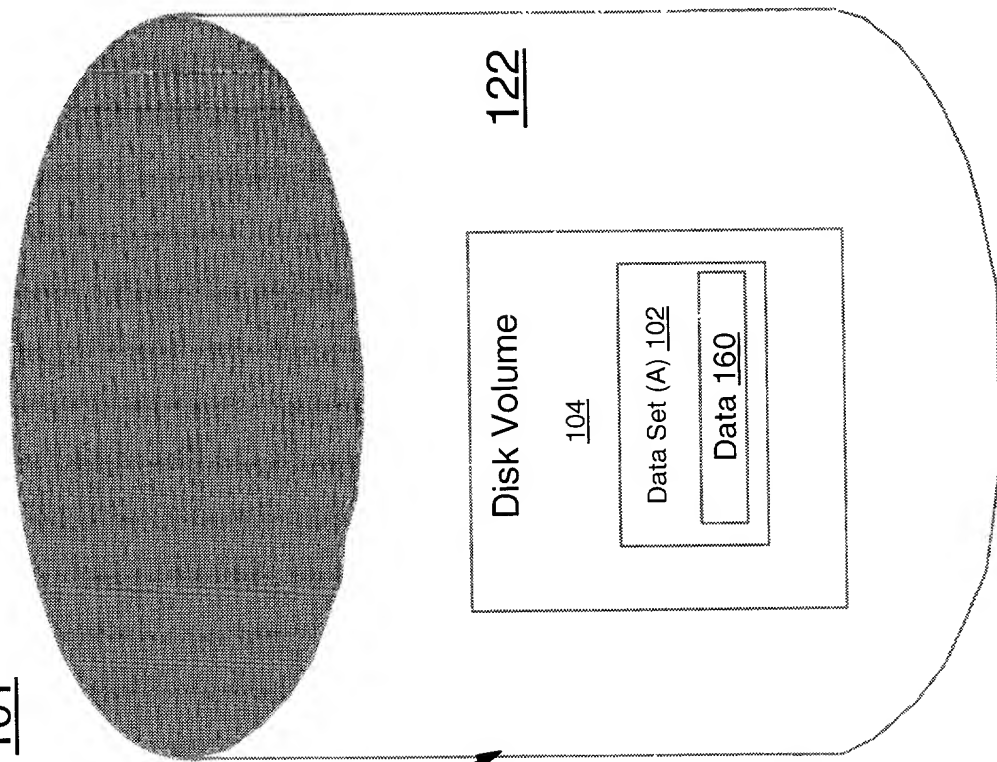


101



122

Figure 1A

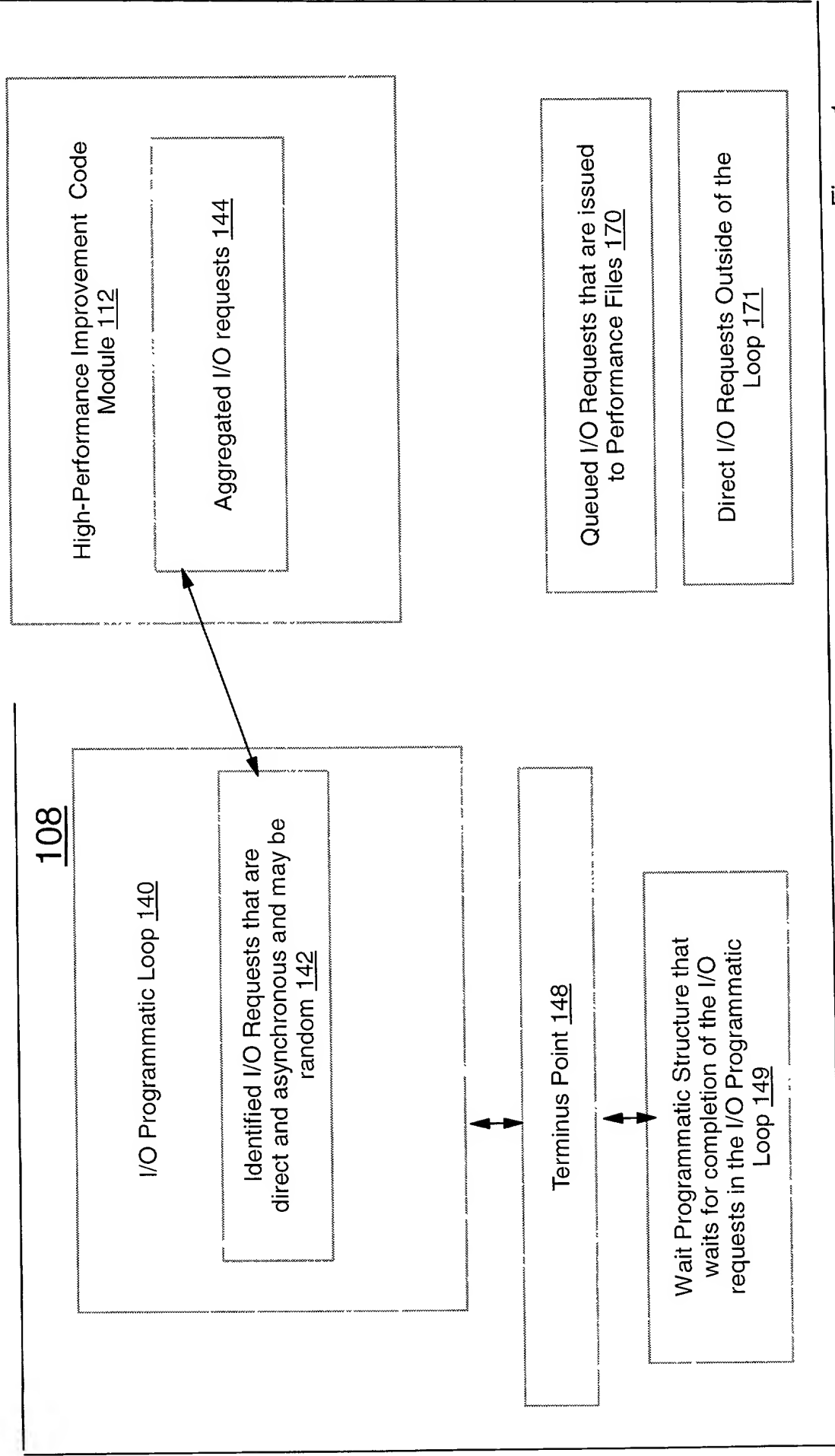


Figure 1

Figure 1A

Figure 1B

Figure 1B

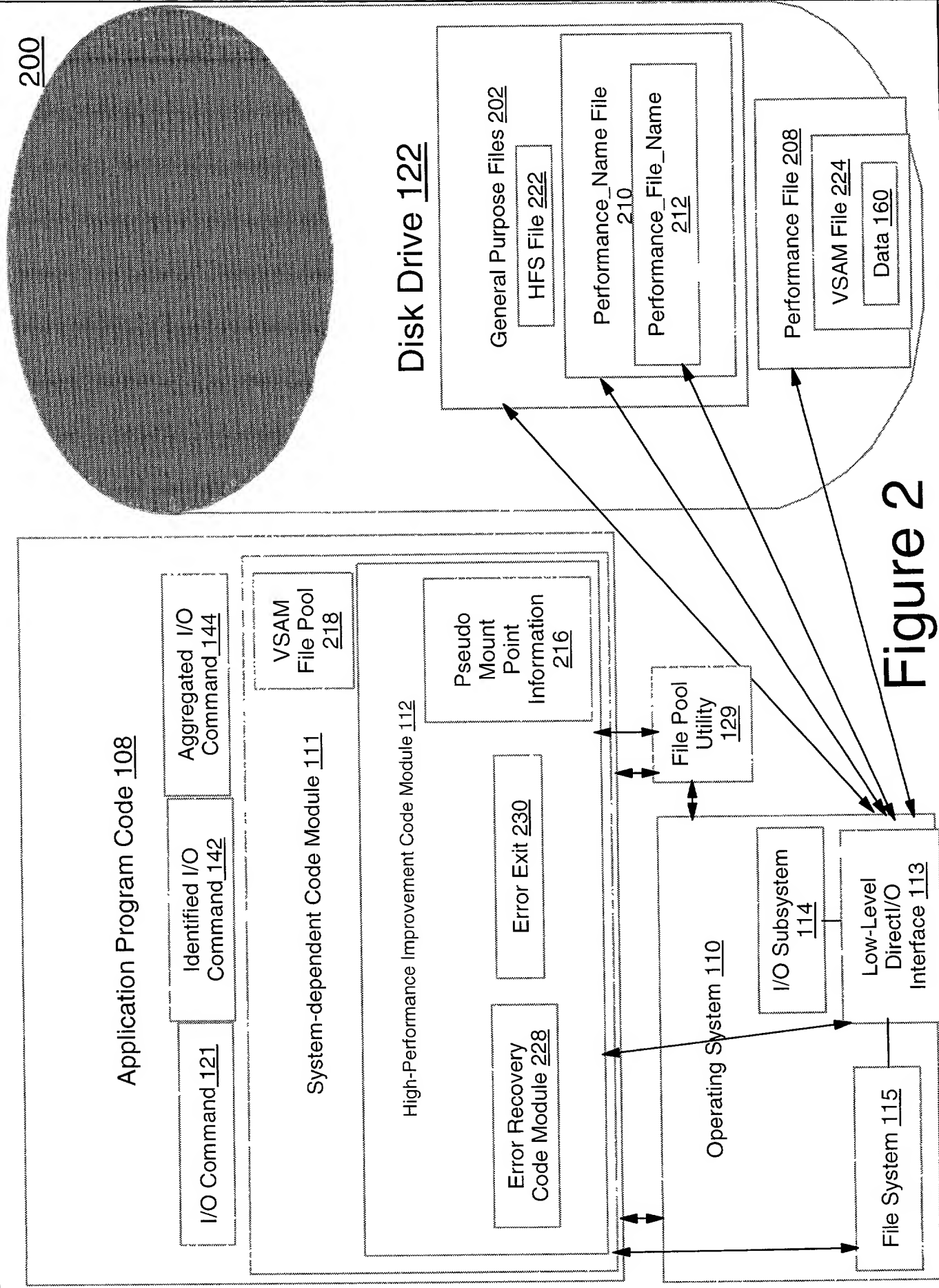


Figure 2

# Figure 3A

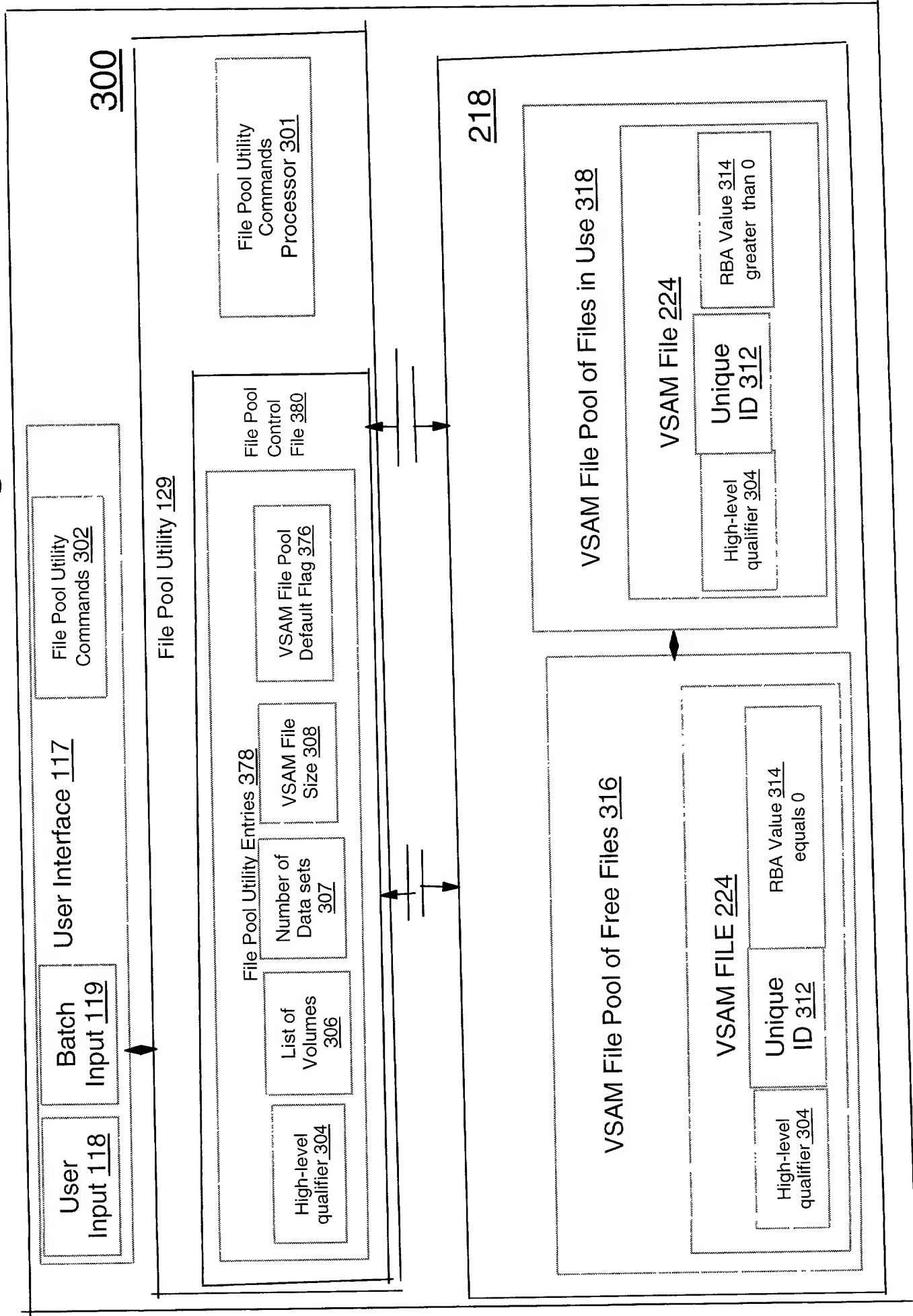


Figure 3B

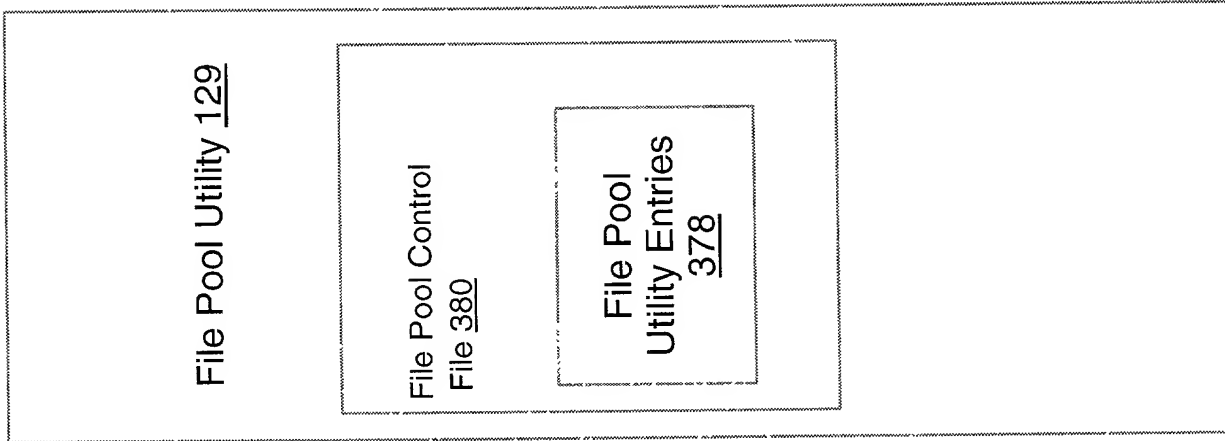
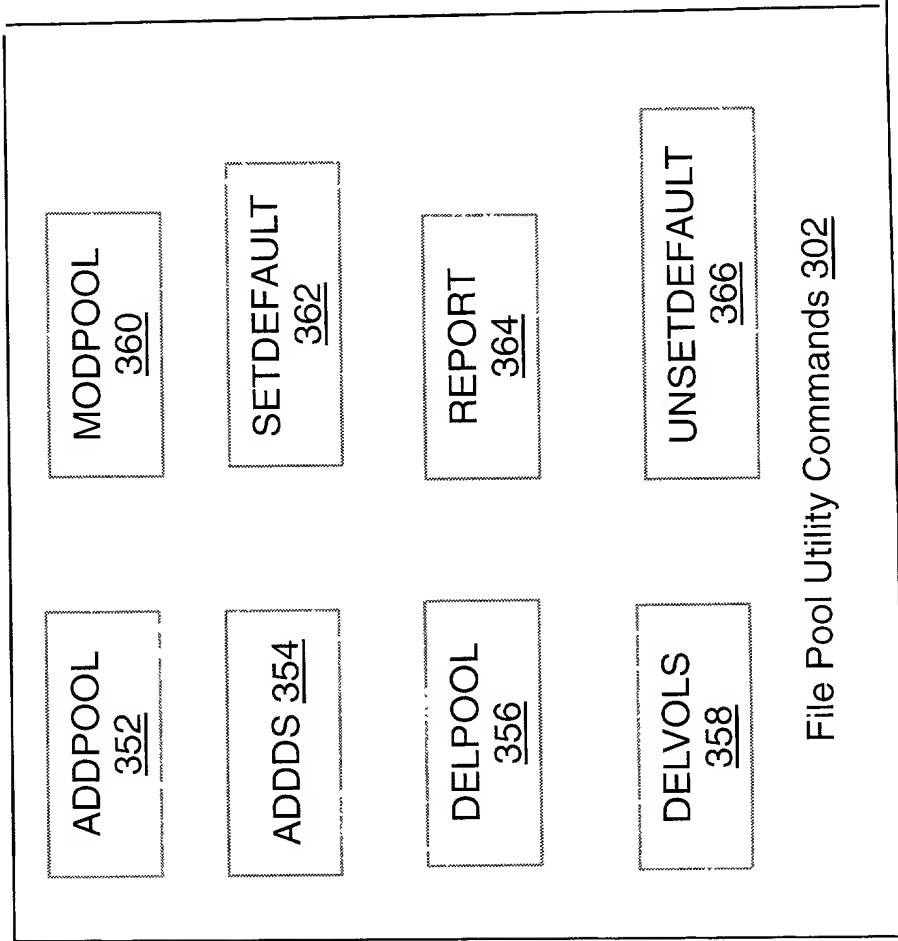


Figure 3

Figure 3A

Figure 3B

402

Identify ordered computer code having at least one asynchronous direct I/O access command and being located in a loop 404

Include data in the identified I/O commands 406

Use performance files instead of Performance\_Name Files manipulating data associated with the identified I/O commands 408

Identify a general purpose file as an OS/390 UNIX HFS file and a performance file as an OS/390 VSAM file 410

To  
Figure  
4D

Execute the I/O requests in the application 412

Storage space, typically on a disk, is located by the identified I/O commands 414

Directly access the disk with the identified I/O commands 416

Figure 4A

420

Locate loops that are identified I/O commands 422

Aggregate by chaining the identified I/O commands 424

Issue a reduced total number of I/O commands 426

Identify a terminus point that is ordered in the application subsequent to the loop and when the terminus point is reached, including in the combined I/O request the last identified I/O requests 428

Directly access the disk with the combined I/O commands 430

Figure 4B

Figure 4

440

Associate the Performance File with a Performance\_file\_name 442

Maintain a Performance\_name file that contains the Performance\_file\_name 444

Associate the performance\_name file with the performance file by accessing the performance\_name file having the performance\_file\_name 446

Determine characteristics of the Performance File by accessing the Performance\_name file 448

Figure 4C

Figure 4A

Figure 4B

Figure 4C

Figure 4D

Figure 4

Figure 4D

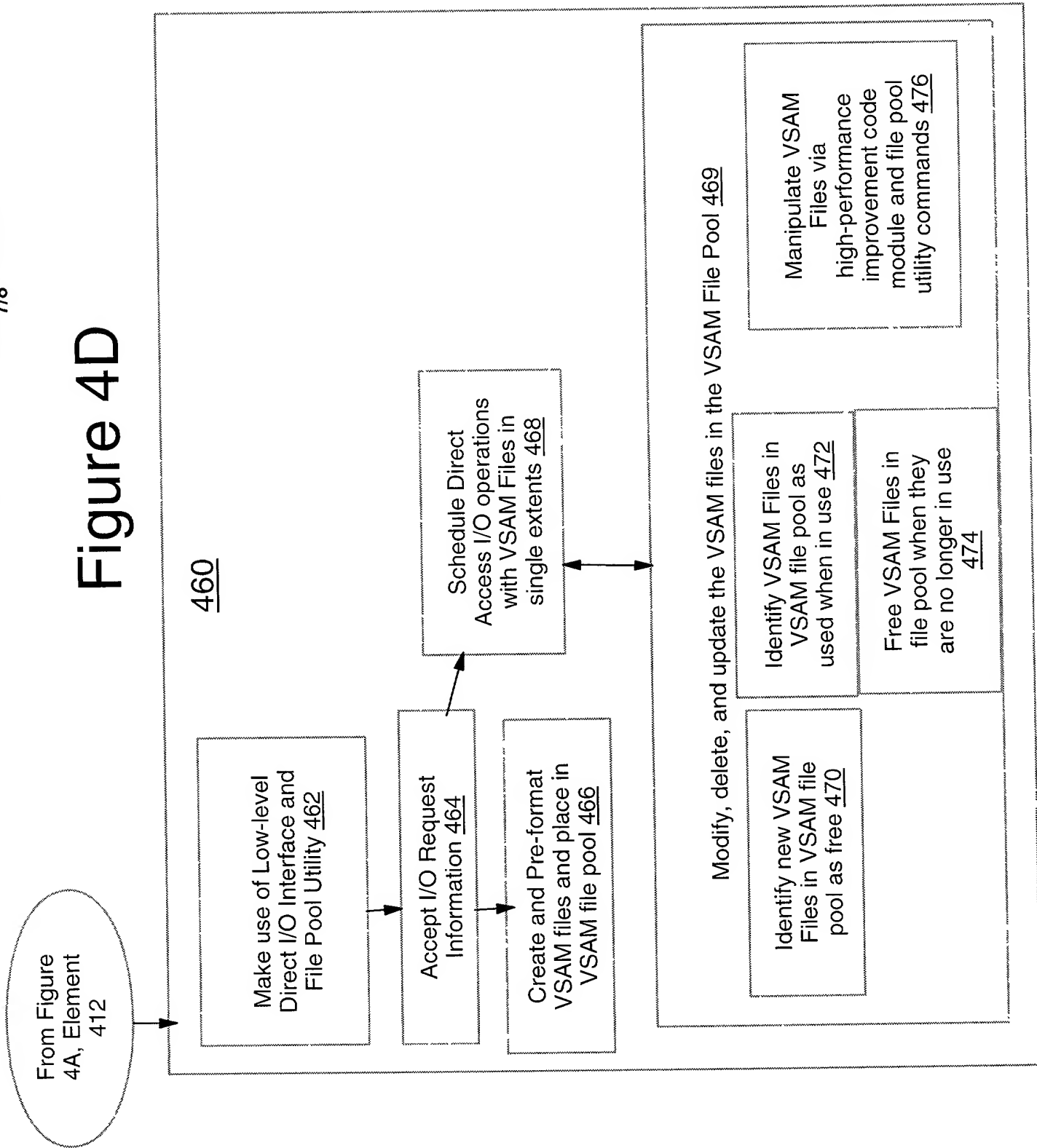


Figure 4

Figure 4A

Figure 4B

Figure 4C

Figure 4D

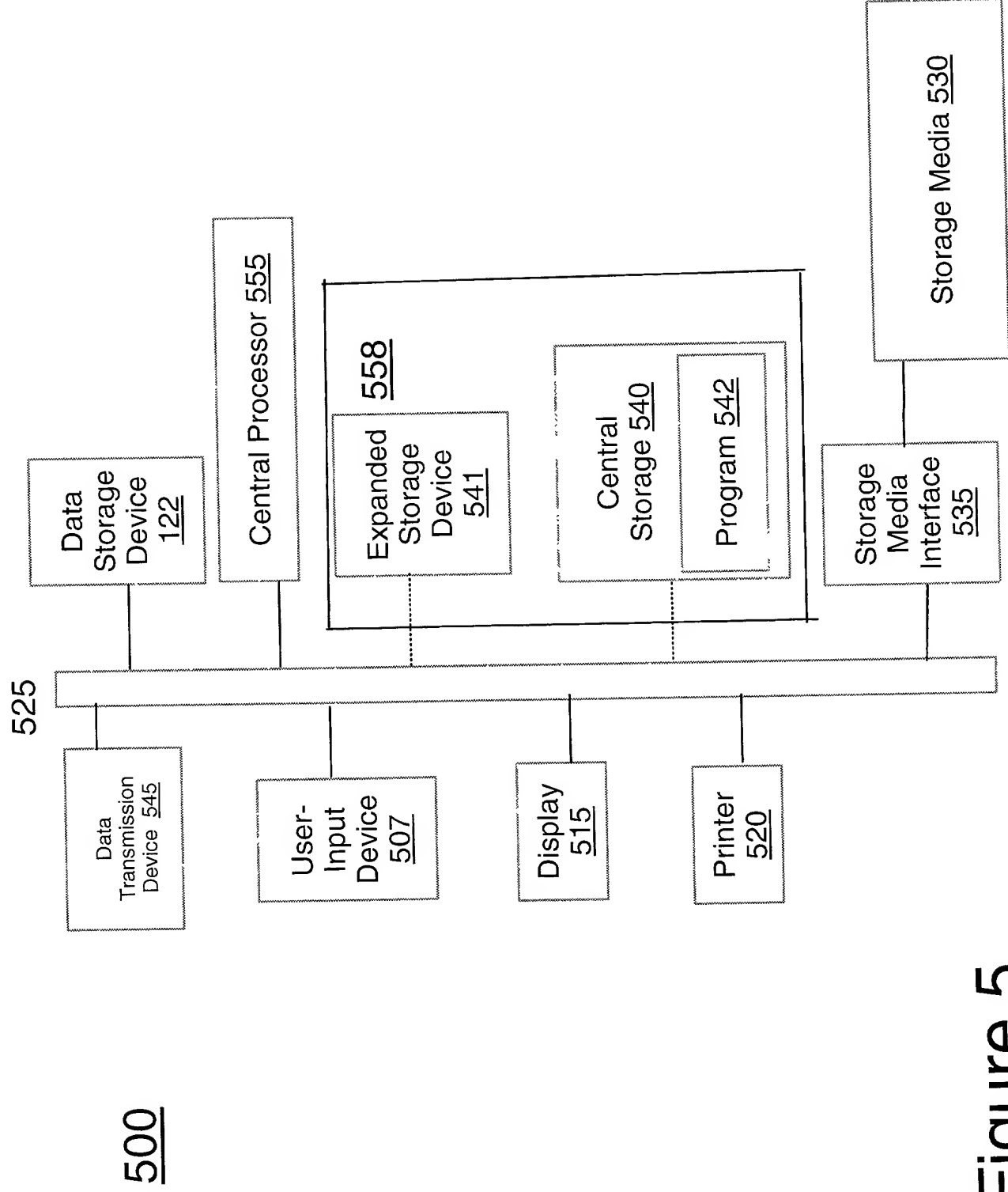


Figure 5